# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1843. [NO. 1357.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*


The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6¾ cts, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
*Fayetteville, April* 12, 1843. 42tf

## Daguerreotype Miniatures.

R. DUGAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he has fitted up his Apparatus at Mrs. E. Smith's, where he is prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES in the best style of the Art. Likenesses warranted correct, and if not satisfactory, no charge will be made. The time required for sitting is from 5 to 60 seconds. Instructions given on reasonable terms.
*May* 29 1843.

## JAMES E. KEA,

GENERAL AGENT,
**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

HAVING nearly closed my business in Wilmington, I am now able to devote my time to the above business, and respectfully solicit patronage from my friends and the public, and assure them that all business entrusted to my care shall receive the greatest despatch as well as the highest prices secured for Produce, and my constant attendance in the Market will warrant me in assuring my friends that it will be to their advantage to forward their Produce to me, as the difference in prices will more than pay the charges. I can be found for the present at the store of B. F. Mitchell, Esq., on the East South door in Lazarus's building.
*Wilmington, N. C., May* 24, 1843. 56-3w

**CAPITAL PRIZES FOR JUNE!**

***J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.***

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 34 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 17th of June, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,970, 5 prizes of $2,000, 5 prizes $1,500, 25 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto do 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto do 25 Quarter do 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 35 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 24th of June, 1843.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,690, $1,000, $3,000, 5 prizes of $1,500, 10 prizes of $1,200, 100 prizes of $1,000, 100 do. of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
*May* 29, 1843. 56-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

John T. Moorman and others, *vs.* Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, Abner Ely and wife Celia, and Sarah Moorman, heirs at law of John Moorman, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Ely and wife Celia, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

Walter Mask and others, *vs.* Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

## MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

BULWER'S NOVELS, at 25 cents each, viz: Last of the Barons; Alice; Ernest Maltravers; Eugene Aram; Paul Clifford; Last Days of Pompeii; Pelham; Devereux; Rienzi;

The Czarina, 25; Martin Chuzzlewit, by Boz, at 7 1-2 per No.; O'Connell's Ireland, 25; Life of John C. Calhoun, 12 1-2; Jack Hinton, 50; Charles O'Malley, 1 25; Pictorial History of the United States, 25 cents per No.; The Marriage Ring, 37 1-2; Young Ladies Friend.

Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols. for 75; Moffett's Southern Africa at $1; Taylor's Ancient Christianity, 1 30.

Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art, at 25 cents per No.

E. J. HALE.

## LARGE SALE OF Valuable PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber, being under the necessity of closing his present business, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, if not disposed of at Private Sale, ALL HIS REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:—

**NINE VALUABLE SLAVES,**
Comprising 1 Man, 3 Women, and 5 Boys & Girls.
All his Household Furniture,
2 Horses and 6 head of Cattle,
1 two horse Wagon and 1 Cart and Gear,
Sundry Plantation Tools.
A small stock of Coach-maker's Materials, and sundry articles of Store Furniture, Paints, &c.

## REAL ESTATE.

His Dwelling House and Lot on Dick Street containing 1 1-6 acres, well improved.

1 vacant Lot on Hay Street, now leased to John W. Baker, 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay Street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining Charles T. Haigh, Esq., 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining the above, 39 ft. 10 in. front on Hay street.

100 acres of Land, on the waters of Black River and Silver Run.

Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town, on the Chatham Road, with about 260 acres of Land.

The above Property will be sold on a liberal credit, which will be made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES BAKER.
*Fayetteville, May* 31, 1843. 56ts

## Doct. PLEASANTS,

ENTERTAINING the most implicit reliance in many of the Botanical Remedies as administered by Thomson, (*by request,*) adopts them in his Practice. Be it understood, then, that he will blend his own with that referred to. He will be found opposite the Planters' Hotel.
*May* 30, 1843. 56-3w

Long handle Steel & Iron Shovels.

18 DOZEN (J. Wood & Son) superior long handle Steel and Iron Shovels, just received and for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
*May* 20, 1843. 55-1m

## OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
*May* 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
*May* 25, 1843. 56tf

## FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND BUGGY and HARNESS.
E. W. WILLKINGS.
*May* 23 1843. 55-3w

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*April* 10, 1843. 49-tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*Dec.* 17, 1842. 33-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
*May* 16, 1843. 54-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*November* 24, 1842. 30-tf

## FOR SALE,

FOUR Cast Iron SHOVELS or SCRAPERS, an excellent article for removing earth, by animal power. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.
*May* 15, 1843. 54-4w

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1887. 58 tf

## TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power! No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.**

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

*Gentlemen:* A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

*City and County of New York, ss:* I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation. I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant.
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.
*February* 10, 1843. 42-ctn1Y

## Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
*February* 18, 1843. 42tf

Shaving is one of the evils which civic life has subjected man to; and we have now become so accustomed to it, that we regard the wearing of a long beard a very strong evidence of a man's insanity, or at least very great eccentricity. And yet, if a new edition of the Bible were to come out with elegant engravings, representing the patriarchs and the prophets, and the Evangelists, without a beard, we should all be much shocked at the seeming sacrilege. Every intelligent mind that reflects on the subject must soon be convinced that the true and full dignity of the male form in the human species requires the presence of the full-grown beard, and no physiologist can doubt that the habitual shaving of the beard serves in some measure to abbreviate the period of his existence.—*Science of Life.*

We extract the following choice morceau from the London "Punch," a periodical remarkable for the pungency of its satirical wit:

*The Aerial Steam Carriage.*—It is understood that the first line to be established is that to India, the carriages leaving the top of the Monument, Fish-street-hill, every morning, and taking five minutes at the summit of the Great Pyramid for refreshments, and to allow the passengers a short time to stretch their legs. From this point balloons will be continually starting for the most important cities of the African Desert. The carriage is then to proceed to India; thus (should the weather be not foggy) affording to the traveller a delightful *coup d'œil* of the most interesting countries of the East. The arrangements are in every respect very complete. Lord Brougham is understood to have accepted the office of patron, being himself of rather a flighty nature. The provisions will be carried easily in the conductor's waistcoat, as by a new invention the essence of three sheep can be concentrated into a small lozenge. The waiting-room for the ladies at the Great Pyramid is of the most commodious kind, the ancient sepulchral chamber of King Cheops being fitted up in the oriental style for that purpose. Passengers who should wish to be dropped at any of the intermediate towns, may be lowered by small hand balloons at the usual cab prices.

N. B. The "Rocket" aerial steam-carriage will start on Monday next for a tour round the comet proceeding by easy stages along the Milky Way. Sir J. Herschel has been engaged as conductor, being the only person who knows the exact road.

*A Tragic Scene.*—Amongst the many heart-rending details that have been given in the foreign journals of the sad effects of the earthquake at Guadaloupe, we find the following in a letter published in the Paris *Constitutionnel*. After describing many disastrous occurrences, the writer says:

"Suddenly I beheld the lifeless body of a man in the prime of life, and near him a beautiful young woman. She appeared absorbed in grief; one could almost imagine her a marble figure weeping over a tomb. In her cheeks was still discernible the faint blush of a rose, and a smile was on her lips—and yet she was dead! A young girl, to escape from certain death, rushed out from her father's house, but, at the moment when she considered herself safe, a house fell near her, and part of the ruins held her firmly to the spot by the lower extremities. She called loudly for help, the more so as the flames appeared advancing with a giant's pace. A soldier endeavored to extricate her, but in vain. She then besought him to cut off her two legs, in order to save her from the fire which had already reached her. The soldier yielding to her entreaties, drew his sword and prepared to cut the legs, when, his heart failing him, he fled. The young girl was soon consumed."

*Duns.*—The Boston American publishes the following. Whether original or not, it is not a bad story:

"I have brought you this bill until I am fairly sick and tired of it," said a collector yesterday to a creditor, upon whom he had called at least forty times.

"You are, eh?" coolly rejoined the creditor.

"Yes, I am," was the response.

"Well, then, you had better not present it again. There will be two of us pleased if you do not, for to tell the plain truth, I'm sick and tired of seeing that identical bill myself."

This was pretty fair, but not as good as the reply of Sheridan to a dun, who had repeatedly called upon him for a small amount. The bill had been so often presented to the mad wag that the collector complained of its soiled and tattered state, and said he was ashamed of it. "I'll tell you what I'd advise you to do with it, my friend," said Sheridan, "take it home and write it upon *parchment!*"

*Diamond cut Diamond.*—A thief in Boston lately enacted the constable for the nonce, arrested a brother thief, whom he charged with robbery, and pretended that he was about to carry him to the city jail, but finally consented to take $100, all that the other had about him, as security for his appearance at the court-house the next morning. The arrested thief soon after discovered that a trick had been played upon him by a mock constable, and that his $100 had enriched a more artful rogue than himself.

*A Cautious Judge.*—The late Chief Baron O'Grady tried two most notorious fellows at the Carlow assizes for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court as well as of the prisoners themselves they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar the judge, in that manner so peculiarly his own, addressing the jailer, said, "Mr. Murphy, you will greatly ease my mind if you *keep* these two respectable gentlemen until seven or half past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours start of them."

It has been aptly said that a false friend is like a shadow on a dial—*appearing in clear weather*, but *vanishing* as soon as it was cloudy.

FROM THE "CULTIVATOR."

### IMPROVEMENT IN WHEAT.

The name of Gen. Harmon, of Wheatland, Monroe county, New York, promises to become as honorably connected with the improvement of the great staple article of food in this country, wheat, as has that of Le Couteur, with the progress of Wheat culture in England.

General Harmon's principal crop is of the variety he calls the Improved Flint, which had its origin in the common White Flint wheat, introduced into Western New York not far from 1820. This wheat is so well known as to need no description. It is hardy, not liable to rust, never shells in gathering, and weighs well. The most serious objection formerly made to this wheat was the difficulty of threshing it by hand—a difficulty done away by the introduction of the threshing machine. On favorable soils, its yield is from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. By careful cultivation and selection, and not allowing any other kinds to come in contact with this wheat, either in the field or in the granary, General Harmon has brought the Improved Flint to a purity and uniformity of quality we have never seen equalled. This wheat is much sought after for seed, and much the greater portion of his crop is always used for this purpose.

Gen. Harmon is experimenting with a variety of other wheats, some of which have been lately introduced into this country from abroad, and others are kinds which have long been known to our wheat-growers. Among these are the Kentucky White bearded, (more commonly known as the Canada Flint,) a valuable wheat—the berry plump, white, and heavy; the old Genesee Red Chaff, grown since the first settlement of the country, and, were it not for its liability to rust and blight, would be one of the best wheats in the State. Some of the heaviest crops of wheat ever grown in the United States were of this; 40 acres of it have been known to average more than 60 bushels to the acre. The Wheatland Red Wheat is a variety originated by Gen. Harmon, and promises to be a valuable sort, ripening early, and producing a fine berry. He also cultivates the Virginia May, long a great favorite in the South; the Talavera Wheat, from England; the English Flint, much resembling the old Genesee Red wheat; with other varieties, not necessary to enumerate.

In sowing wheat, General Harmon pursues the course long since recommended in the Genesee Farmer and in the Cultivator, of thoroughly washing in brine, and drying with a quart of quicklime to a bushel of the seed. We have never known a crop of wheat damaged by smut where this method was faithfully practised; and very few escape without some smut, where it is not. We can recommend, from our own experience, the benefits of a change of seed; and, with us, that change has been most beneficial when the seed has been brought from oak lanes, and which contain less vegetable matter than is usually found on those of beech or maple. General Harmon prefers cutting wheat as soon as it is well out of the milk, or when the berry will yield to the pressure of the thumb and finger easily.

His experience in this respect agrees with that of our English correspondent, Mr. Hannam. The almost perfect exemption of General Harmon's crops from the cockle, chess, &c., is doubtless one great reason why his wheats are so much prized for seed. By perseverance, he has eradicated all such matters from his soils; and, as in his hands wheat never turns to chess, &c., his crops are consequently clean. In this respect, as well as in the care and success with which he produces wheat, he has set an excellent example to American farmers; and for his labors he deserves, and will doubtless receive, an ample reward.

The Fisheries on Albemarle Sound have all stopped operations, or "hung up," as it is generally termed by the fishermen, after a very successful season. At one of the fisheries, we understand 1,000,000 of herring and 100,000 shad have been taken.—There are seven or eight others on the Sound that do equally as good business, besides some half dozen or more River fisheries. The whole amount of herring taken, probably will not be short of ten millions.

*Edenton Sentinel.*

*A Good Hint.*—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy once said: "I tell you, honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame, it is their gormandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, thereby creating irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fidgeting and discontenting themselves about that which cannot be helped. Passions of all kinds—malignant passions and worldly cares pressing on the mind, disturb the central action, and do a great deal of harm."

The New York Commercial Advertiser relates an anecdote of Mr. Arkwright, who died a short time since in England, leaving behind him a fortune of some forty millions of dollars. He always assembled his children at the Christmas dinner, according to the pleasant English fashion. His family was large, consisting of several married sons and daughters; but on one Christmas-day, when they sat down to dinner, every one of the children found under his or her plate a Bank of England note for a hundred thousand pounds. An admirable sauce, that, for the roast beef.

*Yankee Enterprise.*—We learn from the Boston Journal that a member of a mercantile house in Charlestown, has gone out to London to establish an agency in that city for the sale of Fresh Pond Ice.

*New York Tribune.*

## THE CAMPAIGN COMMENCED.

On Tuesday of Johnston Court week, at Smithfield, Henry W. Miller, Esq., addressed the citizens of that County at considerable length, and greatly to the satisfaction of the Whigs. His competitor, the Great Insatiable, was not present, being, as we understand, engaged in more profitable business in the Federal Court. Gen. Saunders has certainly a knack at keeping one eye on the main chance, as very clearly appears by his cute way of obtaining double rations, during the last Congress. He left his duties in Washington, and attended we believe five Courts; during which time his own per diem pay for services not rendered, amounted to the very pretty little sum of $280; a sum not to be sneezed at in these hard times—particularly by a self-denying democrat, who loves the People so dearly, that he can't pass over any opportunity of filching their money. Mr. Miller touched upon all the leading political topics of the day, without equivocation or concealment. He broached no new theories—dealt out no nostrums—but met the issue like a man, and a true-hearted Whig; and maintained strongly that the only remedy for a currency so sadly deranged and out of joint, was a National Institution like the old U. S. Bank.

Upon the disorganizing doctrine of Nullification he poured a torrent of scorn and patriotic indignation, that was absolutely withering. We do not beiieve that there were three men present, who would avow those dangerous dogmas, They have been taught to abhor them, and to shudder at the consequences to which they must inevitably lead—and yet the People of Johnston will shortly be called on to support John C. Calhoun, the Prince of Nullifiers, for the Presidency, and to toss up their hats for Gen. Saunders, who worships Mr. Calhoun with an Eastern idolatry. If the Calhoun candidate for Congress attempts to push his Nullification doctrines among that people, we can assure him he will find it an up hill business. They have been taught to love Gen. Washington, and to revere his maxims—and they cannot forget that he has charged Americans "to frown indignantly on the man who may dare even to *hint* at disunion." Will they then, take to their arms, 'the traitor,' who in 1832 shook this glorious fabric to its foundation? Can they cordially embrace his admirer, Gen. Saunders, who unblushingly proclaims his preference for one whom Gen. Jackson pronounced a rebel and a traitor? They may possibly be induced to swallow many things, but we doubt whether they can swallow a full grown camel. We know they will never suffer their digestive organs to act on Nullification and treason, unless the pill be very adroitly disguised and gilded.

Mr. Miller closed his Speech by an eloquent eulogium on Henry Clay, whom he called the master spirit of the age, and by thrilling appeals to his hearers to bear aloft his glorious banner. The Whigs were evidently proud of their man—and were perfectly satisfied that in a contest of words with his competitor, he would not come off second best. The Locos look upon their candidate as the great Goliah of Gath—but the youthful David has plenty of pebbles, and knows how to use his sling.

*Whig Clarion.*

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*Rather Ominous.*—The "North Carolina Standard" has changed owners. Mr. Loring, who, whatever we may have thought of his fairness, has certainly conducted the paper with industry and ability, has sold out the establishment (that is the Printing materials and subscription List) to Mr. William W. Holden, of this City. The new Editor announces that the name of Mr. Van Buren, which has been nailed to the mast-head of the "Standard," for some months, is to be taken down. No intimation is given which of the Loco Foco candidates for the Presidency the "Standard" will hereafter support, but it is well understood, out of doors, that Mr. Calhoun's claims are to be advocated. This change comes very near being "a sign," we should think, and augurs anything but harmony in the Loco Foco ranks.

We believe it is Horace who says—

"*Not to admire*, is the only art I know,
"To make men happy, and to keep them so."

And but that our feelings have been so well schooled in this particular, we should certainly have uttered an exclamation of amazement, on seeing it announced over Mr. Holden's own name, that he is about to publish a paper advocating Loco Focoism, and in opposition "to all the projects, measures and principles of the modern Whig party." It is scarcely a short twelve month ago, since Mr. H. professed to be a thoroughgoing Whig, and one of the very hadsomest eulogiums on Mr. Clay, that we have ever read, we recellect to have published in a communication from the new Editor, about that time. We may serve it up some day for the edification of our readers, just to show, as *Cuffe* said, "how mighty unsartain white folks are."

Mr. Loring gives notice of his intention to publish a neutral paper, to be called "The Independent," or, in other words, to fight on his own hook.—*Raleigh Register.*

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## THE WHIGS AWAKE.

It will be seen by reference to another column of this paper, that the Whigs of Orange are determined not to give up this district to the Locos without a struggle. A respectable meeting was held in the Masonic Hall to take into consideration the propriety of making a nomination. A large committee, composed of citizens from different sections of the county, was appointed to consult on the matter, and, if deemed advisable, to suggest a name that would be most acceptable to the people of the district. The committee, after some deliberation, recommended the name of Henry K. Nash, Esq., a talented young Whig, who fought most nobly in the contest in this county last summer. When he entered the Hall, attended by the committee appointed to wait on him, he was received with enthusiastic cheers. His response was spirited and patriotic. He returned his thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed his willingness to accept the nomination. He spoke in an animated and eloquent strain for about half an hour.

*Hillsborough Recorder.*

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*A Small Sign.*—The Goldsboro' Stage brought 10 Passengers to this City, on Tuesday evening last. On arriving at Yarbrough's Hotel, in enrolling their names on the Register, the first one who wrote his name, instead of putting down the place of his residence, as is usual, wrote in a conspicuous hand—"For Henry Clay." The other nine Passengers, though one of them, at least, was from Alabama, immediately followed suit, and subscribed their allegiance to the great Statesman of the West.

*Ral. Register.*

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*Dishonesty—In a Pickwickian sense.*—The Hon. Chairman of Caswell County Court said he had "long known Gen. Saunders to be dishonest." He afterwards apologized for it after a very queer fashion—by saying, he meant only that kind of dishonesty with which Politicians generally are chargeable; i. e. in a Political or Pickwickian sense. Very complimentary that, we think, to all Politicians; and particularly to the General himself, who says, and says truly, that he has been in the public service for thirty years. Quere?—If the pursuit of political distinction, necessarily leads to roguery, to what depths of dishonesty must he be plunged, who has done little else for so long a time? The General, however, is content with the apology, and even seems *eager* to accept to. If the Chairman meant *nothing more* than that, the General has nothing further to say.

By the bye, it is vastly like the poor devil, who having received thirty-nine on his bare back, at the pillory, for petit larceny, writhing under the pain and blubbering, declared, upon the honor of a gentleman, that he was "as honest a man as ever was whipped at that post." "If that is your meaning," quoth he, "I am content." Ahem—very satisfactory—very.—*Clarion.*

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*Ninth District.*—Dr. Godwin C. Moore of Hertford County, has been brought out by the Democrats in this Congressional district, in opposition to Mr. Rayner.

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*The First Delegate to the Whig National Convention.*—At a Whig Convention of Delegates for the Sixth Congressional district of the State of Illinois, held at Rock Island on the 10th of May, after nominating Cyrus Walker as their candidate for Congress, E. B. Washburne, Esq. (of Galena) was selected as the Delegate from the district to attend the National Convention at Baltimore in May next. This is the *first* appointment of a delegate to that Convention which we remember to have seen.—*National Intelligencer.*

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*Let it never be forgotten*—That the country was in a very prosperous condition when Gen. Jackson was elected to the Presidency, and that neither party then found any fault with the currency or with a United States Bank, which had been the agent for the Government for forty years, and never lost a dollar of the public money.

That General Jackson assailed the Bank because its Directors refused to make it a *political machine*, and he took from its vaults the public money, and put it into the vaults of numerous pet banks, telling him through his Secretary, to discount freely upon it.

That these pet banks did as they were required, and thereby caused other banks to loan freely, and hundreds of new banks to be chartered, which made paper money so *plenty* that it began to be used for *speculating* purposes.

That these speculations were so numerous and reckless, that the sales alone of the Public Lands rose from an average of about three millions of dollars a year, in value, to twenty-five millions in the year 1836; and imports increased even in greater proportion, and all trade and commerce was driven forward into the most reckless and ruinous excess of speculation.

That in this same year, 1836, the last of Gen. Jackson's administration, he referred in his message to these ruinous speculations, in the public lands, as an indication of *public prosperity!* and his party through the country called on the people to sustain his administration on account of the *high wages* and *high prices* which they obtained.

*Now, on the other hand, let it never be Forgotten*—That the present exhausted and depressed condition of the country is the *effect of the reaction of the speculating times* of Jackson and Van Buren—that when the speculating *fever* left the country in 1836, the country fell prostrate and *palsied with debt*—which has brought on the long train of evils, predicted by Whig statesmen, such *as Repudiation, Bankrupt Laws, Stay Laws, &c..—Mobile Advertiser.*

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*A Remarkable Fact.*—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce (anti-tariff paper) that the prices of cotton goods are now twenty per cent. cheaper in this country than in England; and, as a consequence of it, goods manufactured at Lowell, Massachusetts, are shipped to Manchester, in England, where, after paying the British duty of ten per cent., they still make a fair profit. Does not this fact demonstrate that the duty on the English goods is not a tax upon the American consumer? "Ay, but (says the free-trade man) it proves that you can get along without protective duties also." So it does, so far as that article is concerned, now that the child has become a man; but does it prove that when it was a child it did not need the aid of some friendly hand to sustain its first feeble efforts to walk? Had our cotton manufactures not received this support when they were in their infancy, they could never have reached a state of maturity, and instead of now selling here twenty per cent. below the English prices, we should have been, *ex necessitate*, compelled to pay the English prices for such goods—twenty per cent. higher now than the American; to which at least twenty per cent. additional might have been added for the absence of American competition, enabling the foreign monopolists to extort their own price.

What stronger proof can be adduced in favor of the utility of moderate protective duties, even if cheapness to the consumer were the only thing to be consulted? Yet prejudice and partizanship have blind eyes and deaf ears.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

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## THE BANKRUPT LAW—MR. VAN BUREN.

The Locofoco press, so soon as they discovered, as they supposed, indications of the unpopularity of the Bankrupt Law, launched out into the wildest and fiercest denunciations against it; forgetful or heedless of the fact, that all their leading men had been its most strenuous advocates. We published some time since Col. Johnson's opinions on the subject at length, and have repeatedly called upon the Locofoco papers of this State to lay them before their readers, but they have all maintained the most perfect silence with regard to the matter. We now add Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the same subject, which will be found to coincide with those of Col. Johnson, and other leading men of that party, in favor of the Bankrupt Law. Those opinions are contained in an extract from a letter addressed to sundry citizens of New York, in September, 1840, in reply to one from them, asking his views upon the subject. We subjoin the extract. We again renew our call upon the Locofoco press to give their readers the advantage of the opinions of their party leaders upon the Bankrupt Law:

"It is a rule, the sacred observance of which is indispensable to the well-being of society, that Government should never interfere with private contracts, even when the authority to do so is conferred by the constitution, except upon the ground of evident public necessity, and then with a degree of caution and circumspection which shall guard in an effectual manner against fraud and injustice. That occasions may arise when those who have the rightful power to interfere, may do so, and are required to do so, by a regard for the best interests of the community, there can be no doubt. I thought there was occasion for such interference in 1827, and gave my vote for a general Bankrupt Law, applicable to bankers and traders, classes which all must agree, were intended to be embraced by the clause of the constitution relating to this subject. The occasion of at least equal urgency for such a law *exists* AT THIS TIME. The embarrassments caused by the pernicious expansion of the currency, and the consequent facilities of credit and cash enterprises, which have unfortunately characterized the last few years, *are such as to render an interference of this kind greatly conducive* IF NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO THE PUBLIC GOOD. I WOULD THEREFORE HAVE UNHESITATINGLY CO-OPERATED, AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS, IN THE PASSAGE OF SUCH A LAW, properly guarded against frauds, and so framed as to secure to the creditors the present estate of their debtors, WHEN THE LATTER WERE DISCHARGED FROM THEIR OBLIGATIONS."

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"It would constitute no objection with me, if corporations were, in proper form, embraced by the provisions of such a bill."—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

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The Whigs have reason to be gratified at the effect of the measures proposed and carried by them in the last Congress for restoring the credit of the Government, and placing the finances upon a somewhat more respectable footing than that upon which the late Administration left them. The attempt of the Government to borrow money at an interest of six per cent. per annum to supply the deficiency which that Administration left in the ways and means of the Government was, when first made, not only vain, but it even became a subject for the scoffs and jeers of those who delighted in the embarrassment of the Treasury. Since the passage of the new Tariff act, against the violent opposition of nearly the whole Locofoco party, old and new, the Government has found its credit gradually rising, and latterly has had no difficulty in getting what money it wants; and at this moment its six per cent. stock, issued for money borrowed, is actually selling on the New York Exchange at *fifteen per cent. above par.* The Government could now, owing to the combined effect of the reduction of its expenditure and the increase of its revenue from duties on imports, borrow any amount of money that it desired at five per cent. and perhaps even at a lower interest.—*National Intelligencer.*

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*Locofoco Orators.*—A Locofoco Orator "out West," according the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following reply to a question asked by a friend, how he could speak so often and so long to any purpose? The speeches of Hallett, Bancroft, Wright, Rantoul, and a host of other Locofoco leaders and master spirits, are here admirably described. "Appeals to the passions and prejudices," seems to be the motto of the Locofocos:

"Why, when I am at a loss for ideas, or arguments, or don't know what to say to the people, I get upon my *liberty key*. I strike that always with effect; Rome, Greece, Poland, our Revolutionaries, my boy, help out amazingly. If that fails, I set up a regular built howl against the English—all hate them, you know—and I walk into the whigs, as British bought and Bank bought. If this don't answer, I get at their prejudices; *the Rich against the Poor*, that's my theme; and the way I talk about palaces, nabobs, and all that sort of thing, is a caution; but I can tell you I am sure to see the greasy countenances of the Peeps lighten up on some of these points, and then, my boy, I know where I am."

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We learn from the Washington Correspondence of the New York Aurora that "one of the first acts of the President after his return to the Capitol [after his visit to Boston, we presume] will be to call certain of our Ministers and Charges from abroad." It has been discovered, it appears from the same correspondence, that "many of the gentlemen holding these missions are disqualified and sadly incompetent, both in education, natural ability, and the actual want of diplomatic learning. In such a state of things (says the Aurora's correspondent) the public interest demands that they should and they *will* be recalled." A more operative reason for the recall probably is, that divers very importunate persons covet and vehemently demand their places.

*National Intelligencer.*

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A Meeting of the friends of Daniel Webster was held at Faneuil Hall on Friday last, at which Resolutions were passed of cordial welcome to Mr. W. on his return to his home, applauding his whole course in public life, and inviting him to a public dinner in Faneuil Hall, or to meet his fellow-citizens in such manner and at such times as will be most expedient to him. We should judge, from the following remark by Jos. T. Buckingham, who called the meeting to order, that it was very thinly attended. He said he was sorry that there was not a more crowded assembly of citizens, but consoled himself and the meeting, by quoting the following lines of Dr. Watts:

"Broad is the road that leads to death,
And thousands walk together there,
But wisdom shows a narrow path,
With here and there a traveller."

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*Severe Retort.*—The Boston Post asks:—"How can any body expect the people of the United States to prefer Henry Clay to such men as Buchanan, Calhoun, Van Buren, Johnson and Benton?"

To which Prentice of the Louisville Journal, replies: "We expect them to prefer him to Buchanan, because they have no fancy for a man who has made it his boast that he never had a drop of democratic blood in his veins: we expect them to prefer him to Mr. Calhoun, because they have no liking for treason: we expect them to prefer him to Van Buren, because they have no taste for negro suffrage and negro testimony; we expect them to prefer him to Col. Johnson, because they have no taste for practical amalgamation: and we expect them to prefer him to Col. Benton, because they have no very exalted opinion of stealing.

We think we have not mistaken the people's tastes and sentiments. If we have, they will let us know it at the polls."

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At a meeting of the Locofoco party, held in Utica (N. Y.) on Friday week, a resolution was adopted *refusing to recognise* Mr. Tyler as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and declaring that his "desertion and treachery to those who confided in him form no recommendation to an honest democracy." The Utica Observer accompanies the publication of these proceedings with the remark that *they think very well of Capt. Tyler for removing Whigs and appointing Locofocos*, but that nevertheless they "regard him *merely* as President for the residue of his term, and not as a candidate for re-election."

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The Albany Atlas (Van Buren Loco Foco) gives notice that all the loco focos who accept office under Mr. Tyler will have to walk when Mr. Van Buren comes in. They will therefore perceive that they have nothing to expect from him.

If that is to be the condition of their "walking," then they may rest satisfied, so far as Mr. Van Buren is concerned, for he will never dis—grace, we should have said, the Presidential Chair again.—*Pet. Int.*

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FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

As there is much speculation just now concerning commercial "arrangements" and the practicability of bringing other countries into a scheme for mutual benefit, it seems proper that we should understand how things have stood heretofore:

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| The whole importation of 1841 into the United States was | $127,915,000 |
| The whole amount of duties was | 14,487,000 |
| Being at the rate of 11½ per cent. | |

What, on the other hand, is the whole amount of our products exported to other countries, and what is the amount of duties which they collect upon them?

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole amount of exportations from the United States in 1841 was | $91,000,000 |
| The amount of duties levied on them was | 13,500,000 |
| Being at the rate of 12¼ per cent. | |

The average value of the tobacco exported in 1839 and 1840 was $9 225 045.

Upon this was levied a tax in Europe of $32,453,540—being a tax of near 300 per cent. upon the value of the article in this country!

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*Trade of the Mississippi.*—In a report made by Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, in the Senate of the United States, some extraordinary facts are stated in reference to the Great Valley of the Mississippi. This region comprises nine States and two Territories, with a population of nearly seven millions. In 1842, there were 450 steamers running upon the Mississippi, and about 4000 flat boats. The value of the downward trade to New Orleans is estimated at $120,000,000 annually—the upward trade at $100,000,000. The whole trade to the enormous amount of *two hundred and twenty millions* of dollars per annum—only about thirty millions less than the entire value of the foreign trade of the United States, exports and imports, in 1841.

*New York American.*

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*Significant.*—It is worthy of remark that in the report of the Democratic Convention of South Carolina there is no pledge given to sustain the nominee of the National Convention for the Presidency if he be any other than John C. Calhoun.

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The whole Tyler Guard has been detailed for office. This, we believe, is the first instance in which a President has undertaken to bestow office upon his entire party in Congress.—*Lou. Jour.*

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## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.—Schrs. Regulus from New York, Jas. T. Bertine from do. 25.—Schrs. Constitution from Charleston. Helle-pont from do. 26.—Schr. Henry Chase from Matanzas. 28.—Schr. Eagle from Mobile. 29.—Schr. George from Charleston. 30.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Mary Ann Caroline from Beaufort, N. C.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.—Schr. Lenity for Guadaloupe. 24.—Schr. John Drew for St. Domingo. 25.—Schrs. H. Westcott for Philadelphia, Regulus for New York. 26.—Schrs. Alaric for New York, Commerce for do., Reaper for Demarara. 28.—Schrs. N. Biddle for Philadelphia, Wm. Young for Baltimore. 30.—Schr. Lygonia for Philadelphia.

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# WATCHES
## AND JEWELRY,
## LOWER THAN EVER.



In consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

## WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail, than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs.

*New York* 1843. 48-2mi.


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*From the N. O. Tropic of the 24th inst.*

## ASTOUNDING RUMOR.

For a week past it has been whispered about in this city, that a draft *drawn by the Mexican Government in favor of Sam Houston, President of Texas, for twenty-five thousand dollars, has been paid at the counter of one of the most prominent commercial houses in New Orleans!*

We learn further, that by the steamship New York, which sailed on Monday evening for Galveston, information of such a character was transmitted to Texas, as will leave scarcely the shadow of a doubt upon the minds of the people there, of the truth of the rumor which was only whispered here. The next news from Texas will be most anxiously expected, and may be fraught with intense interest.

## LATEST FROM MEXICO.

*Highly Important.*—The brig Architect, Capt. Gray, arrived here yesterday, in eight days from Vera Cruz, bringing the highly important intelligence that the British authorities have taken formal possession of the Sandwich Islands. Lord Pulet, commanding H. B. M. ship Carysfort, raised the British flag on the 25th of February last, in honor of the annexation of the kingdom to the British empire, and on the same day notified the Consul of the United States that he could no longer exercise his official functions without being acknowledged by the British Government. The King made a lengthy and formal protest against this proceedure, which has been transmitted to Washington by a special express who arrived in the Architect.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The first instalment of the Mexican indemnity due to the United States, of $270,000, had been paid to Gen'l Waddy Thompson, and was to be shipped on board of the U. S. brig of war Dolphin, which vessel was to have left Vera Cruz on the 18th inst. This sum was obtained by a forced loan from a number of the rich capitalists of Mexico.—*Bee.*

Mr. Marshall, bearer of despatches from our Minister at Mexico, arrived in the Architect, and proceeded immediately to Washington City.—*Ib.*

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*Corn Stalk Sugar.*—We, last week, noticed the "Corn Stalk Syrup," and recommended to our readers its manufacture. We have now before us an article of "*Corn Stalk Sugar*," with which we have been favored by the Hon. James A. Meriwether. This Sugar was made by Wm. Webb, Esq. of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1842, and presented to Mr. Meriwether, by him. It is indeed a superior article—of delightful flavor, and rich in appearance—resembling much the best New-Orleans. Our farmers we hope will call and see it; we shall keep a sample of it in our office for their inspection. They can now see both the Syrup and the Sugar, and we hope that an inspection of it, by them, will soon be followed by its manufacture. No labor of theirs, devoted to any thing else, will yield them so handsome a profit; and if this be not argument enough to induce them to engage in it, nothing that we could say would be.

*Georgia Journal.*

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*Rotary Knitting Loom.*—Mr. Arasmus French, of Springfield, Conn., has, after much labor and study, invented a machine which knits Stockings and Hosiery of all kinds, of perfect shape, without seam or blemish, with a rapidity and cheapness hitherto unparalleled. Each machine (says Mr. George Darracott, of Boston,) will knit *one sock per hour*, while one girl can easily tend *ten* machines, and *five hundred* machines may be driven by *one* horse power. Rev. John Pierpont declares it the greatest mechanical invention of the age. Unlike the clumsy and cumbrous stocking machines of former days, it weighs but *three pounds*, and may be placed on the centre-table of any lady's drawing-room. ('Tis a pity our fashionable damsels would not buy one each, and do part of their 'practicing' thereon, to the relief of the suffering pianos.) It will knit cotton, woollen, silk, or any fabric from the finest to the coarsest.

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*Theatrical Anecdote.*—The entertaining New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, relates the following:

"Vandenhoff did a clever piece of recovery last night at the Park. By his tardiness in coming in at a critical cue, a fight that he should have interrupted at the first crossing of swords was extended into a fencing match—very much to the discomfiture of the combatants—a couple of sticks who might be used *for* fencing, but were not at all used *to* it. After dabbing at each other's legs with their eyes shut for some time, the dabsters came to a stand still, and waited patiently to be interrupted by Mr. Vandenhoff's leisure. He came in presently and was hissed. Later in the play he had occasion to allude to this duel, and he very graphically described it *as it took place—through his blunder*—drawing a shout of applause from the audience.

It is curious how a word put down for perfect gravity by an author may be funnyfied fifty years after by slang. In the course of the comedy, last night, "make a *bustle* about a woman," which was intended to be used very angrily, raisrd a hearty laugh all over the house.

I have not seen in any of the morning papers a certain sparkle of Mitchell's *Olympic* wit, which was the town laugh a fortnight ago. It was the benefit, I think, of Mr. Raymond, and at the close of the performance some ill disposed brute in the pit threw a calf's-head on the stage. The friends of Raymond immediately redoubled their applause, and insisted on his appearance before the curtain. Mitchell came forward at last, and in a neat speech informed the audience that Mr. Raymond had gone home, but that he had left his kindest respects for his friends and his best compliments to the gentleman *who had sent him his portrait!*"

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The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, (old school,) in session in Philadelphia, after a discussion of several days, have adopted by a vote of 122 to 8 a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the Assembly that neither the constitution nor practice of the Church recognises the right of Rulers to impose hands in the ordination of Ministers. The same body has agreed to hold its next annual session at Louisville, Ky.

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'The Madisonian says there is a "paralysis in almost every pursuit." We suppose it excepts only the "pursuit" of office. Never before was there so much activity in that "pursuit," and the streets of Washington are so thronged with office seekers that honest men have great difficulty in getting along comfortably.—*Louisville Journal.*

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

Extract from "THE BLIGHTED HEART"—unpublished Poem.

*Inscribed to Miss M. A. Mc., by the Author.*

"But oh! her smile was sweetest yet—
It seemed as if each charm had met
Which Nature to her works had given
Ere man from Paradise was driven,
And joined in one surpassing blaze
That thrilled the wondering spirit's gaze.
Go, wing thy flight through realms of air
Until thy pinions wander where
The Rainbow's gorgeous hues are found,—
Wreathed the o'erclouded vault around,
And cull the brightest, purest tints
Which Beauty in that circle prints;
Watch when the daylight dies away
And the Sun sheds his parting ray,
And catch the bright halo that glows
One moment—then forever goes;
Roam through each vast untrodden wild
By human footprint ne'er defiled,
Where undisturbed the wild-flowers bloom
And waste in air their soft perfume,
And in Spring's fragrance-breathing time
Stray through the gardens of that clime
Where glowing shines a brighter Sun
Than that which beams the North upon,
And cull from each the sweetest rose
When every leaf most beauteous grows,
And mix all these with artful skill—
Her heavenly smile will triumph still,
And thou wilt own that Love has there
Wreathed all that's most divinely fair."

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## DEATH OF NOAH WEBSTER.

By an extra of yesterday morning from the New-Haven Herald, we have the painful intelligence of the death at that city of Noah Webster, L. L. D., at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, 28th inst., in the 85th year of his age.

We will not use the stereotyped phrase that the country has sustained a loss in the death of Webster, for, happily, his works live after him. His life has been prolonged beyond the usual term of human existence, and his unremitting labors have been fully completed. A capacious volume of selections from his Political and Miscellaneous Writings has been recently published, which a second and fuller notice appears in this paper, and the great trophy of his life, his Dictionary of the English Language—far the best ever published—has just been thoroughly and finally revised by him. Having completed to the utmost limit a life of usefulness to men and piety to God, we do not mourn that he has been called to his rest, though we deeply feel that our country has lost in him one of her worthiest and most illustrious citizens. When we saw him for a few moments last winter, his mind appeared unshaken by the ravages of Time and his interest in transpiring events and his country's welfare was such as to shame many of her citizens in the prime of life and activity.—*New York Tribune.*

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*So much for Washingtonianism!*—I were stopped in the street a day or two by a Washingtonian friend, who remarked that he was building a house. On expressing some surprise, he added, that since he had joined the Washingtonian Society two years ago, he had put into his money box the sum of two hundred dollars, which had he not become a Washingtonian, would have gone—and he pointed his finger significantly towards his mouth. He then related an incident which is worth recording. We will give it as near as possible in his own words.

"A short time since an acquaintance from the country, with whom I had formerly been accustomed to drink, brought me some lumber for my house. Before settling, he asked me to go with him to get something to drink.

'Very well,' said I.

We then went into a place where liquor is sold, and he called for that which suited him and asked me what I would take.

'A glass of water,' said I.

'What, you are not a Washingtonian!'

'You will think so, when you see the money with which I shall pay you.' I then took from my pocket thirty-seven dollars in four ha'pennies, and paid him. I never saw a man so astonished. He put his glass upon the counter, and left it untasted."

As may be supposed, we left our friend gratified at such effects of Washingtonianism. We had not gone far before we fell in with another Washingtonian friend, who wished to take the Gazette and pay for it in his work. He was a shoe-maker. He remarked that, as he was repairing a house he had recently purchased, it was difficult to get money for other purposes than that. On making inquiry in regard to his prosperity since he had become a Washingtonian, he said that we might judge what it was. He had purchased a lot of land for $200, a building for $25 for removing it, and was now fitting it up.

These two men were among the first members of the Bangor Washingtonian Society, and when they became so, were verily 'subjects.' We have no doubt that many of their brethren in the city, can give as good account of themselves as they. 'So much for Washingtonianism.'"

*Bangor Gazette.*

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*A Curious Fact.*—The Indians are said to tame wild horses by breathing smartly into their nostrils. The buffalo calf, bred on the prairie grass, too weak to follow the herd, when the hunter has breathed furiously into his nostrils will follow him into camp like a puppy. The other day we had a young Durham calf hid or left by its mother in a distant pasture. When found it was wild and retreated; we caught it and breathed into its nostrils; after the second attempt it followed us to the barn like a dog.

*Gloucester Telegraph.*

This curious result was noticed by Catlin among the Indians of the upper Mississippi, and the experiment has also been tried with success in England upon refractory horses. It has been supposed to be the secret of the celebrated horse-tamers of Ireland—the whisperers, who in a few moments make the wildest steed quite docile; and the effect has recently been attributed to the same principle which is called animal magnetism. The Durham calf was mesmerized.

*Pennsylvanian.*

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*Court News!*—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tyler left the city to-day on a visit to Thos. A. Cooper, Esq., (Mrs. Tyler's father,) at Frankfort, Pa.—*Madisonian.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
**HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.**

FOR CONGRESS,
**HENRY W. MILLER.**

## ANOTHER GREAT DEBATE.

It is just a year since we sat down, brimfull of enthusiasm, to put upon record a few incidents of that "keen encounter of wits" in which Governor Morehead so demolished the Locofoco Candidate for Governor, that he never opened his lips again during the Campaign. We have now just returned (Monday night,) with very similar feelings, from an encounter only less interesting from the smaller magnitude of the stake, and the want of age and experience of our champion as compared with Gov. Morehead. As to Gen. Saunders, he may be rated as about equal to Mr. Henry, for what he lacks in polish he makes up in greater information.

The rival Candidates for Congress in this District met at the Court House at 1 o'clock. Gen'l Saunders opened the discussion by a statement of his political principles. He was of the old Republican School, which had always been opposed to a Bank of the United States, and he had always been opposed to such a Bank. It was decided in 1811, he said, that Congress had not the power to create a Bank; and yet he admitted that the Republicans passed the charter of the late Bank in 1816, and that he, Romulus M. Saunders, had voted, in the Legislature of this State, for a resolution requesting the establishment of a Branch of that Bank in this State!! (and it was established in compliance with that request.) He attempted to apologize for his agency in bringing the Monster among us, by saying that the people had then run mad with speculation, and he was influenced by the people's feelings. He said that asking the location of a Branch here was a very different thing from incorporating a Bank. We did not see the force of the argument, but perhaps the Democracy did. He said he would probably again vote to ask a Branch in N. Carolina if such an institution were created; but asserted that the Branch here had not been an alleviator of distress, and referred to the records of the Courts here to prove that it had not. He went on to hash up much of the slang of Henry's Letter about the Bank, and exhibited not a little ignorance of the facts. For instance, he asserted that the Bank had, (and he did not say when, we believe,) in about 15 months withdrawn 18 or 20 millions of its notes from circulation; and had then as suddenly opened its flood-gates and let out 19½ millions. What will the public think of the fact, which we can show from the official reports published by Congress, and to which we defy contradiction, that the Bank never had at any one time more than about 20 millions of notes in circulation, and consequently never could have called in or let out that amount suddenly; unless indeed the General means, that in 15 months the Bank received at its counter that amount of its notes, and during the same 15 months paid out the same amount, less half a million, of course keeping its circulation about the same all the time.

He exhibited similar ignorance of the Exchanges, which he said were as good now as during the existence of the Bank; for, said he, exchange can be had now for a little more than it costs to transport specie. He forgot that the Bank of the U. S. conducted the exchanges for an average of one-eleventh of one per cent., which is vastly less than it takes to transport specie.

He eulogised Free Trade, and asserted that England is coming round for Free Trade. He was opposed to the Distribution and Bankrupt Laws of course. Under the last he said that many had paid off their debts and "now set themselves up as honest men." How will his Locofoco friends, who have thus paid off debts they were utterly hopeless of ever paying in any other way, like this sneer, and insinuation that they have no right to consider themselves "honest men?"

He next launched out on the public Expenditures. Read Ewing's report to Congress, showing the expenditures of Van Buren for three years, '37-8-9, to amount to 88 millions. This he admitted was correct, but contended that it was only 29 millions a year, instead of 37 millions as had been charged. He said that Van had brought them down to 21 millions in 1840. The Whigs, he said, had raised them to 25 millions in '41, and to 24 millions in '42. Did not say how much they had amounted to in '43; but denied that the Whigs had reduced them to 16 millions, and pointed his denial directly at the Observer.

Now we stand prepared to show, from testimony which Gen. Saunders dare not dispute, the official report published in the "Globe" itself, that the last session of Congress passed appropriations for a year and a half, viz: from the 1st Jan'y 1843 to the 1st July 1844, and that, deducting the Post Office appropriations, which have only within a few years past been included in the appropriations at all, that Department having received its own income and paid its own expenses, and therefore properly to be deducted in all comparisons of the appropriations of one year with another;—deducting the Post Office, we repeat, we are prepared to show, that the appropriations for the year and a half were $24,669,185 71, or at the rate of $16 446 123 81 a year, and no more. This official report is in the Globe of April 6, 1843, and any Locofoco who wishes to see it will be good enough to call during Mr Miller's stay in town, as we shall lend him the paper to take with him. We have the same identical official report in the Intelligencer, which will do for our own use. Gen Saunders appears to have a most hearty dislike to all Editors, and truly he has much reason, for a vulnerable character like his is not apt to escape the lash of the Press, and he smarts under its frequent inflictions, especially since his disgraceful affair with Wright of Ohio, whom he challenged, and who replied that he was so near-sighted that he couldn't tell Saunders from *a sheep* at ten paces; and pretty strongly intimated his belief that it was a knowledge of that blindness which had produced the challenge. The 'valiant General' was ridiculed from one end of the land to the other, and ever since, he has had a great aversion to Editors, ourself among the number, for we did not spare him then, any more than we intend to spare him now. We are able to *prove* that our statement is *true*, and that consequently the General's contradiction is *untrue*.

On the Tariff, the General ranted at great length. He sneered at those who talk of a 'judicious Tariff,' and said that those who use such phrases always go for a protective Tariff. Well, that is about true;—but the General probably forgot that it was the very phrase under which Gen Jackson himself gulled the dear people. *He* was for a 'judicious Tariff.' Gen Saunders asserted that the Tariff of 1842 had yielded but 13 millions. That may be true again; but he forgot to say that it has not yet been in operation a year. It was only passed on the 23d of August, and could not have taken effect until the 1st of September, and the latest report the General has of its effect is probably only up to the 3d of March, say 6 months of its existence. He declaimed furiously against incidental protection, and said he would scorn to do any thing indirectly that he would not do directly—apparently regarding the words 'incidental' and 'indirect' as synonimous. He mentioned some articles, Iron for instance, which is taxed just as high now as by the bill of 1816, which Mr Calhoun supported. But, said he, Iron was then worth $110 a ton, and now only $50 to $60. We would like to know how it has happened to come down, if protection was calculated to keep it up?

In all this time the valiant General had not once mounted Jackson as a hobby, and that was the reason, we suppose, why his Loco hearers received his speech so coldly. He had n't got the steam up.—But now he came to the Fine, and cantered off in fine style, shouting Glory! 8th of January! General Jackson! Glory! Fout, bled and died! or such like.

He wound up his speech of near two hours, with the Presidential question. He was kind enough to tell the Whigs, that *he* did n't think Mr Clay would be their candidate; but that Judge McLean will be the man. We might be very sorry for this *very authentic* news, if Judge McLean had not already authorized the Ohio papers to say, that he would never permit his name to be used against Mr. Clay. So we must e'en think that the General, as in some other cases, is here a little——mistaken. "The wish was father to the thought."

The General said he preferred Calhoun, but will go heartily for any one of the five "*Dimmicrats*," who may be selected by the Convention.

Mr. Miller rose and entered at once upon his subject. He reminded the people of the prosperous condition of the Country in 1833, of the veto of the Bank Bill by Gen. Jackson, of the immediate increase of local banks from 330 in 1832 to nearly 800 in 1837; to their having been chartered chiefly by Democratic Legislatures; to the fact, that when they failed, their authors were the first to spurn them, and raise the outcry, "down with the Banks, down with paper money." He read the Globe's promises of gold, flowing up the Mississippi, peeping out of the interstices of the silk purses of the farmers; and asked the farmers where was the gold? Had the Sub-Treasury furnished it? or what good had it done? He answered very happily Gen. Saunders's remark that the authority of Gen. Washington in signing the charter of the first Bank of the United States in 1791, was *weakened* by the mature consideration which that great Statesman and Patriot had given to the subject when the bill was before him. With *him*, Washington's act possessed much higher authority from the fact that he had deliberated for six or eight days, and had consulted his Cabinet and others of high authority. After doing all this, Washington had signed the bill. And he, the President of the Convention which formed the Constitution, had approved the bill, which was passed by many of those who were fresh from the work on the Constitution; and then Mr. Madison, the great Expounder of that sacred instrument, and head of the Republican party, had approved the act of 1816 creating the 2d National Bank,—an act passed by the Republicans. But Romulus M. Saunders says that the Bank is unconstitutional, and consequently that Washington, Madison, and all the other great men who passed these acts, either did not know what the Constitution was, or perjured themselves by passing unconstitutional laws. This is modest of the General, certainly.

Mr. Miller went on to show, that Mr. Calhoun himself, the General's favorite candidate for President, had been in favor of the Bank, from 1816 up to the day of its ceasing to be a National Bank; that is for twenty years. That he, Calhoun, declared in 1834, that the Bank owed more to him than to any one else: that "*but for him it would not have been chartered*." That he declared, that specie payments could not have been restored in 1817 but for the efforts of the Bank: and that it had furnished the best currency in the world. That when Webster, in 1834, introduced a bill to re-charter the Bank for 6 years, Calhoun proposed 12 years, and this too, at a time when, according to Saunders, it was guilty of all the corruption and electioneering for which Jackson denounced it. Mr. Miller showed that the Bank was emphatically a Republican measure; and ridiculed the idea that a Branch was less unconstitutional than the Bank itself. If one was so the other must be. If one was injurious the other could not be beneficial. If all were injurious, then the people should hold Saunders liable for the evil which he says was produced here by the Branch, and which he says he would again produce by applying for another Branch in North Carolina if another Bank were chartered.

Mr. Miller had no hesitation in declaring his preference for a National Bank, as a necessary regulator, and efficient agent in restoring prosperity. What, he asked, is Gen. Saunders for? Hard money? The Sub-Treasury? Government officers go for this; for it increases their pay; as the circulation is diminished, the relative value of their salaries is increased.

On the subject of the Tariff, he always heard that denounced by Demagogues as a hydra, a monster, &c. But money must be had to carry on the government. Where shall it come from? Tariff or Direct Taxes. There was no other alternative. Abolish the Tariff, and North Carolina would have to pay about a million of dollars in direct taxes; and every man would have his share to pay. Under the present system, the tax is paid by those only who use imported goods. The man who wears homespun, made by his wife or daughter, pays no tax on it; but he or she who wears broadcloth or silk, pays the tax, and pays it voluntarily. Free trade would inevitably lead to direct taxes, when all would be obliged to pay. He contrasted the opinions of the Locofoco candidates for Congress. Of the five, Calhoun only is for free trade. Johnson, Cass and Buchanan, all go for protection; and Van Buren's principles can only be measured, as the Locofoco Charleston Mercury says, by a man who can measure the shadow of a tree-top in a windy day—his difficulty being to find out where it begins and where it ends. And yet, said Mr. M., Gen. Saunders, declaring this to be a vital measure, on which the very liberties of the country, and all that sort of thing, depends, prefers Mr. Calhoun, but will support any of the others, most heartily, if his Convention should so order. If this be consistency, said Mr. Miller, I would like to know what is inconsistency. He argued that the Tariff of 1842 had not had a fair trial, but yet under its operation every species of goods had continued to fall in price. Repeal the Tariff, break down the manufactories, flood the country with the goods of Europe, without duty, whilst they require us to pay from 10 to 1000 per cent. on what we sell to them, and what would be the effect? No home market for Cotton; none for grain and provisions, for all who are now engaged in manufactures, and buy provisions, would at once go to raising their own. Saunders had argued that the public expenses ought not to exceed 17½ millions; and said the present Tariff and the Lands would produce but 15 millions. How does he propose to raise the balance? asked Mr. Miller. Why forsooth by *reducing* the Tariff! That Tariff could not have been passed but by the aid of Locofocos, of whom 18 or 20 voted for it—and among them Buchanan and Wright; the very Buchanan whom his competitor is willing heartily to support for President! Willing to go heartily for Van also, whom his favorite Calhoun had publicly ridiculed as a Fox and a Weasel, and he and his followers as public plunderers! Oh consistency!

But how can Calhoun go into a National Convention? asked Mr. Miller. And he read from Calhoun's speech of 1834, a violent denunciation of such an assemblage, as "a new and polluted organ," composed of corrupt office holders, &c.; and in which he denounced Jackson as a "tyrant," his party as "public pilferers," "stealing in at midnight," &c. And yet now this same favorite of Saunders is willing to beg pardon for all this, thrust himself into the company of these "pilferers," and beg a nomination at the hands of this "polluted organ!" And if defeated, he will once more fly off, because the "benefit does not enure to him."

He read from the Globe the denunciations of this John *Catiline* Calhoun, as waving a torch of civil war in the Senate, attempting to dissolve the Union, which the Globe pronounced to be his "settled purpose." Saunders now says indeed, that there is no danger of Nullification, and that that subject should not be mooted; but at the very last session of the South Carolina Legislature, that body resolved, that if the Tariff were not repealed, they "would throw themselves on their reserved rights." This has an awful squinting towards another Nullification crusade.

Mr. Miller replied to Gen. Saunders's charge of violated Whig promises. Was Gen. Washington responsible for Arnold's treason? The Republicans for Burr's? As little are the Whigs responsible for Tyler's, by which they have been prevented from fulfilling their promises. He defeated all their efforts to restore a sound currency.

As to the Bankrupt Law, if the Whigs made that, the Locos made the Bankrupts. But the General seemed to argue that only Whigs had taken the benefit of it. He reminded him of one of his party leaders, on a small scale, who had tried to get through and couldn't. But the Whigs deferred to public opinion, as all good Republicans ought to do, and repealed the law. The Democrats, with all their professions, do not so.

On the subject of the Public Lands, and restricting, not abolishing, the Veto Power, he made very powerful arguments, which we have not room to sketch, and closed a speech of two hours, which had been received with great satisfaction and applause, by the Whigs.

Gen. Saunders then followed for an hour, without presenting much that was either new or interesting.

He argued that to make a Tariff produce 26 millions, would require "*the highest possible duty* on every article, as well of necessity as of luxury." And yet he had previously asserted that the present Tariff was *too high* to produce more than 15 millions, and his mode of raising a larger amount was to *reduce it!!* Oh consistency again!

He said Calhoun left the Democrats when he was high in favor, and left the Whigs when they would have done any thing for him. The General has a shocking bad memory. Calhoun left the Democrats because Van Buren wound himself *into*, and Calhoun *out of*, Jackson's good graces; and he left the Whigs avowedly because the benefit did not "enure" to him,—in other words, because the Whigs had those whom they were disposed to do more for, than for him. His blood warmed, he said, when he heard such a man as Calhoun called "Traitor." We have never heard of any very evil effects of this warming of his blood towards his crony, Louis D. Henry, who certainly uttered the most violent denunciation of the "Traitor" and his "Treason," that ever we heard of. If the General's blood has been warm ever since that denunciation was uttered, some ten years ago, he has certainly exercised his usual discretion in not attempting to have any of it let out.

He spoke of his having been called an office hunter; and denied very emphatically, that he had ever been an applicant for office at any time *while he was in the service of the people*. Well, it was hardly to be expected that he should be seeking for office whilst already in office. But he took care *not* to say that *he never had been* an applicant.

Mr. Miller briefly replied. He showed that the General had held various offices for many years past. That at one time he held two, one under the State and the other under the U. States, and that he liked both so well that it was only after the House of Commons had declared it illegal that he took a hint and resigned one of them. Mr. Miller reminded him of the Democratic doctrine of "rotation in office," but feared the General understood rotation in office to mean, *rolling out of one office into another*. He thought the General had had enough of this sort of rotation. But if not, he suggested to him to run for Vice President on the Calhoun ticket, and give the people a chance to *rotate* him (Miller) into Congress.

He reviewed briefly but powerfully, the broken promises of the last Legislature. Denied emphatically the General's assertion that the Bank of the State had offered to surrender its charter, and showed that to surrender its charter would have deprived it of all power to collect its debts. The Bank, feeling that the Legislature suspected it of mismanaging the affairs of the copartnership, offered to wind up its affairs, not surrender its charter, if the Legislature proposed it, and that the Democratic party of the Legislature had skulked from the responsibility after all their promises of Bank reform and investigation.

But the most eminently brilliant portion of the whole debate, was a lofty eulogy of Henry Clay, in allusion to the stale, miserable, and pitiful slander, long since disclaimed by its author, of bargain and corruption, which Gen. Saunders had mentioned. We never heard a finer burst of indignant eloquence, and withering rebuke, and it was received with perfect shouts of applause by the audience.—We will not mar its beauties by attempting a report.

The debate was closed at ½ past 7, by a little pretty sharp shooting personally. Saunders complained that the allusion to the offices he had held, was a personal matter. Mr. Miller disclaimed any such construction, avowed his high respect for the General personally, but contended for the right to speak freely of the public acts of all public men; and wound up with some playful remarks. Saunders's ill temper, however, was not mollified by this, but in the true Bombastes Furioso style, he said something about his having "*nerve* enough to take care of his personal reputation."

And so the debate closed,—Saunders in a very bad humor, (the best evidence of defeat,) and Miller and his friends in high spirits.

Let the Whigs throughout the District every where cheer on their gallant standard bearer, who has not disappointed our high expectations in a contest with a veteran of 100 fields—the people's man—the man of the Captain's companies,—as, in the true spirit of the demagogue, Saunders proclaimed himself.

A HINT.—It was not kind of the Locos to leave their Candidate "solitary and alone" on Monday evening. If he had been worsted, it was not for lack of zeal, and he deserved better than to be left to the attentions of Whigs. Recollect, gentlemen Locos, that our town has a character for hospitality to cherish.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Acadia, at Boston, brings accounts to the 19th ult.

No sensible change in business. Cotton slightly improved, though quiet at the latest dates. Money abundant. Stocks slightly affected by the extent of the Repeal agitation in Ireland. The Queen is about to visit Ireland. Holders of cotton in N. York are a little more firm for the news.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—No one can have overlooked the complete revolution in the trade in Cotton Yarns effected within a few years by the establishment of Factories in our own State. Up to the year 1836, immense quantities of that article of a very inferior quality, were brought to this State from the North. In that year, the first successful experiment was made in establishing a Factory in this place, and immediately, so superior was its fabric, the importation ceased. Then followed other establishments, until, instead of a large purchaser, our State was not only supplied at home, but a very large quantity has been annually exported.

The next step was to manufacture sheetings and shirtings, osnaburgs and bagging; and here again, skill, united with a laudable determination to make the fabric not *seem to be*, but to be in reality, good, has acquired a reputation for North Carolina goods, second to none in the whole country. It is a little singular, however, that this reputation is as yet greatest in the Northern Cities and Western States where people make a more careful examination as to the capacity for service, than is usually made in the South; and that comparatively a small portion of these fabrics is sold *at home*, whilst they are in great demand abroad. A day seldom passes without bringing to some of the Factories in this Town applications for consignments to some of the first Commission Houses in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. And it is a fact, that on *one day* of last week, no less than *five* such applications were received by the President of one concern, from Philadelphia and Baltimore. These represent the sheetings manufactured here as being "much inquired for" and the writers as being willing either to purchase or receive on sale. Unfortunately, the prices of all goods have been so low for several years, that little or no profit has accrued to the proprietors; but they have established a reputation which will be of good service whenever business revives, as we believe it is now gradually doing.

In this town and vicinity there are six Factories, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rockfish, which cost about | $127,000 |
| Phœnix, | 60,000 |
| Beaver Creek, | 60,000 |
| Little River, | 30 000 |
| Mallett's, | 40,000 |
| Cross Creek, | 30,000 |
| In all, about | $347,000 |

The stout brown sheetings manufactured by the three first named are well known. The fourth has just commenced weaving a very strong and heavy osnaburgs, (weighing half a pound to the yard,) and the two last make yarn only.

We would be glad to see more of these goods consumed at the South; but it is to be regretted, that by far the larger portion goes to the North, there to be sold to those who reject their own flimsy stuffs, (which Southern people buy.) An immense amount of profits and commissions, each way, would be saved to the South, if the South would encourage its own manufactures.

GREAT FIRE.—The city of Tallahassee, Florida, has experienced a great calamity in the destruction by fire on the 25th ult. of every store, shop, and place of business in the town, 89 in number. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. The citizens have appealed to the people of the United States for relief in this season of distress.

TYLERISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn that Burgess S. Gaither, Esq., Whig, who, in July, 1841, was appointed Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, by President Tyler, has now been removed by the same President Tyler, and Green W. Caldwell, a ranting Locofoco, late Member of Congress, appointed in his stead.

Mr. Gaither has not changed his politics, nor has he meddled with politics, as we learn, but has performed his duties efficiently and faithfully. And there never was a more glaring instance of corruption, though unfortunately there have been many lately of equal enormity.

Do not the people see to what deplorable consequences this system of removals will lead—nay, has led? Who is it that now gets office? With but few exceptions, mere party hacks, men with no character but as party brawlers. And it will get worse and worse. For men of character and talents will not consent to go into office with the certainty of being turned adrift at the end of a year or two, for no fault, but merely as a punishment for exercising the freedom of thought and speech.

The Hon. Mr. Arrington, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Stanly, furnishes no little amusement to the Whigs of the 8th District. Being about to start for Hyde county, some one asked him "if he would go over to the Banks, whilst down there?" He replied by asking "how wide was the River?" Again, at the close of one of his speeches, he was asked if he would go for an appropriation for opening Nag's Head, (which is in his District.) "The Hon. gentleman was stumped—looked again and again at his little book—found no answer there—said he would think over the matter—at present could not tell whether the work alluded to was national or not—*never heard anything of it prior to this canvass*—promised to give the subject some attention—if Congress should appropriate any money, would attend that we should get some."

The man who don't know Pamlico Sound from a River, and who had never heard of Nag's Head, is a fit representative of Locofocoism in the District in which both of these are located.

It is said the Locos endeavored to raise a subscription, to buy him a Geography, but the subscription did not amount to enough to accomplish that laudable object.

The pretended extract from a letter of Mr. Clay, in the last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, has been pronounced, authoritatively, *a vile forgery*. Will not the Jeffersonian let its readers know of the imposition. We see it has not corrected its misstatements of the Whig appropriations, to which we called its attention, but that may have been because all hands have been "laid up with the measles."

DISGRACEFUL.—It is said at Washington, that the body of Major Selden, late Navy Agent at Washington, was scarcely cold before a nephew of the President was appointed to succeed him—though he had already an office with a salary of $1200 in one of the Departments.

THE CROPS.—All accounts concur in representing the Wheat crop in this State, now nearly matured, as promising a most abundant yield. The Season is backward for Corn and Cotton, but generally the stand is good.

The Cotton Crop of 1842 promises to exceed the most extravagant calculation ever yet made, viz: 2,350,000 bales. The total receipts, it will be seen, up to the latest dates, have already been 2,274,258 bales, and three months of the year yet to come. At the last accounts from New Orleans it was coming in there at the rate of near 4000 bales a day. The receipts at that port alone were 1,041,608 bales to the 27th ult.

Stock speculations are again all the rage in New York, and "fancy stocks" have been going up at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent. a day. It is really wonderful that people have so soon forgotten the dreadful revulsions of the past few years, in which many millions have been lost by the fall of stocks.

The New York Express says: "Money is very abundant. A lot of business paper was taken on Thursday by one of our banks at three and a half per cent. per annum. We have never heard of paper being taken before so low as this. What a change between the present time and 1837; then money was so scarce that paper sold at three per cent. a month. The Bank of New York, one of the oldest and largest banks in the city, has a notice put up that on and after this time the rate of discount at that bank will be at the rate of five per cent. Some of our banks that have refused to discount under six per cent. have lost some of their best customers."

TEXAS.—The Texan and Mexican Squadrons have had another battle, which lasted several hours, with no other result than the loss of 3 killed and 25 wounded on the part of the Texans, and about 80 killed and a large number wounded of Mexicans. This is the Texan account.

The Mexicans and Yucatecos were at the same time engaged on land.

Two items of foreign intelligence in this day's paper, are of great moment:—the apparent bribe received by Gen. Houston, President of Texas, from Mexico, and the taking possession of the Sandwich Islands by England.

The first rumor was preceded by a most unaccountable Proclamation by Houston, outlawing Com. Moore, the Commander of the Texan Navy. The bribe may be the key to this strange act. If it be established that Houston has tampered with the enemies of Texas, we would not give a button for his head, unless he has fled with the spoils. Nothing but flight can have saved him in that lawless country. The next accounts from Texas may be looked for with anxiety.

The extension of the English dominion over the Sandwich Islands needs explanation.

REPUDIATORS IN MARYLAND.—A meeting of Locofocos took place in Harford county, Md. on the 18th ult. at which resolutions were adopted declaring it useless to make any effort to pay the State debt, and advising the people to refuse to pay the taxes levied for the purpose of meeting the interest of the debt. The following was one of the resolutions:—

"*Resolved, That several of the counties have neglected or refused to pay any direct tax, and that all the counties ought to oppose,* IN A CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MANNER, *the payment of the same.*"

Here is Locofocoism for you! It says, We have borrowed money, and spent it, part usefully and part foolishly: pay-day has come, but we can't spare the money: it's no use to try to pay: it is true we have passed a law to raise the money by taxation; but we will resist that law "in a constitutional and legal manner."—(that is, we suppose, by nullifying, or if need be, *mobbing* the tax collector.)

The Baltimore Patriot says that Maryland will repudiate such doctrines; and we hope she will;—but two of the Locofoco State Senators were at the meeting, and advocated the resolutions.

FAYETTEVILLE TOBACCO INSPECTION.

Among the acts passed at the last session of our Legislature, was the following, which we understand establishes some useful regulations in regard to the Tobacco Inspection in this town:—

*An act to alter the mode of inspecting Tobacco in the town of Fayetteville.*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be the duty of the County Court of Cumberland, at the first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, after the first day of February next, to appoint one or more Inspectors of Tobacco, and every two years thereafter; and that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to inspect Tobacco in the town of Fayetteville, after the above cited Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, unless they are appointed by this act.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all Inspectors of Tobacco, in the town of Fayetteville, to designate four qualities of Tobacco, to be known as follows: first, second and third qualities, and refused or unmerchantable; and it shall be the duty of said inspectors, to mark such Tobacco, according to the quality, and give notes designating the same.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to take from each break, not less than four, nor more than six hands or lugs of Tobacco, and deliver one half to the owner or consignee, and retain the other half, marked according to the quality of the Tobacco from which it was taken, and keep the same, for the inspection of any person who may wish to examine the same, until the Tobacco is shipped or sold for consumption.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws, and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act are hereby repealed.

*A Shrewd Wife.*—We find in one of our exchanges an excellent anecdote:

"My dear husband," said an amiable and witty wife to her truant lord, the morning after returning at a late hour somewhat the worse for the evening's dissipation, "do you think, really, that man and wife are both one, as it is sometimes said?" "Certainly, my dear, how can it be otherwise? But why ask the question?" "Because," she replied, "if that be the fact, I am bound to express my regret, and ask your forgiveness for being imprudent last night. Pardon me this offence, and I promise you that I will never *get drunk again*." The rebuke was effectual.

MARRIED,

In Edenton, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Hon. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD to Miss ANN COLLINS, of Edenton.

In Duplin county, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Isaac W. West, Mr. GEORGE I. MOORE, of New Hanover county, to Miss HULDA, daughter of Mr. Hosea Murray, of the former county.

On the 4th ult., by the Rev. Curtis Hooks, Mr. DAVID B. EVERETT to Miss SARAH R. CARNEY, all of Wayne county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Friday last, ELIZABETH MYERS, infant daughter of Mr. Doyle O'Hanlon, aged 6 months.

At his residence in Kemper county, Mississippi, on the 24th ultimo, of bilious pleurisy, Mr. HENRY C. CRAWFORD, formerly of Richmond county, N. C., in the 37th year of his age. The deceased was a gentleman highly esteemed and much beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has left an amiable and most affectionate wife, and four small children, to mourn their untimely loss. Also, on the 19th ult., Mr. JOHN A. CRAWFORD, in the 33d year of his age.

In Raleigh, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. HUGHES, mother of Mr. Nelson B. Hughes.

Suddenly, at her residence near Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 23d of May, Mrs. SUSAN HILL, relict of the late Col. Thomas Hill, of New Hanover county. If it is the duty of the Editor of a public Journal, to notice the deaths which occur within the range of his intelligence, it is peculiarly incumbent on him, to record the departure of those who have exhibited exemplary virtue in the relations of life. Mrs. Hill was, in an eminent degree, one of these latter. As a wife, as a mother, and as a mistress, she was not surpassed by any of her contemporaries; and she was not without her reward even in this life. She lived to an advanced age, she had the rare felicity to see every member of her immediate family, happily and respectably settled, and she experienced from them, the gratitude, filial love and veneration due to her unceasing care, attention and tenderness.—*Raleigh Register*.

At his residence in Sampson county, on the 19th ult., WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esq., in the 79th year of his age, a highly respectable and useful citizen.

On the 25th ult. in Anson county, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. JEMIMA CHAMBERS, wife of Wilson Chambers, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 7.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 40 a 45 | Lead, bar, | 5 a 6 |
| Ditto, apple, | 35 a 40 | Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1, | $7 |
| Bacon, | 5½ a 6½ | Molasses, | 23 a 28 |
| Beeswax, | 25 a 27 | Oats, | 30 |
| Butter, | 15 a 25 | Oil, Linseed, | 75 a 80 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ a 6 |
| Coffee, | 9 a 10 | Powder, keg, | $6½ |
| Cotton, | 4½ a 6 | Rags, | 2½ |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 20 | Sugar, brown, | 6½ a 10 |
| Corn. | 50 a 60 | Lump, | 14 |
| Copperas, | 3 a 3½ | Loaf, | 15 a 18 |
| Candles, F. F. | 13½ a 14 | Salt, | 50 a 60 |
| Flour, | $4 a $5 | Sack, | $2¼ a $2½ |
| Feathers, | 20 a 25 | Tallow, | 7 a 7½ |
| Flaxseed, | 80 a 90 | Tin, box, | 12½ |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 2 a 2½ |
| dry, | 10 | Wheat, | 75 a 80 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5 | Whiskey, | 26 |
| Lard, | 5 a 6 | Wool, | 12½ a 15 |
| Lime, | $1⅛ a $2 00 | | |

DOMESTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, | 6 cts. pr. yd |
| 30 inch do. (heavy,) | 6 ditto. |
| Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, | 13½, 14, 15 and 16 |

REMARKS.—There has not been much business doing for the past week. Cotton sells readily at 5¾ for good, and a few bales prime quality sold yesterday at 5¾ and 6. Flour has declined, and superfine has been sold at $5. Corn sells at 50 to 60 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 31.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber. Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 50 a 7 25; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 70 a 75; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 1 90 a 2 12.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine fluctuates in price greatly, 50 cents a barrel within a week. 2 10 was the rate yesterday and the day before, although some sold on Saturday at less. Tar continues at 1 10.

*Timber, Lumber, &c.*—There is a steady demand for timber, at recent rates, from 3 to 4 dollars. 80,000 feet flooring boards were lately sold at $7. 90 days. A lot wide boards brought 4½, cash. 15 or 20 M. R. O hhd. staves brought 5¾ dls.

*Bacon.*—No transactions worth reporting. The market is not overstocked.

*Lard.*—Sales as heretofore, at 7 to 8 cts.

*Corn.*—Sales from boats and stores at 70 to 75 cents.

*Rice.*—Sales at 1 90.

*Groceries.*—100 hhds. Cuba molasses sold at 20 to 22 cts. 15 hhds. N. O. sugar brought 5½ cts.

A large lot black eye peas were sold at 70 cts. *Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—May 31.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6¾; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 6; Corn 56 to 68; Bacon 5 to 8; Flour 6 00 to 7 50.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 1, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat B. Rush in tow, with 1500 Sacks Salt, 70 hhds. Molasses, &c., for H. L. Myrover, Daniel Johnson, Hall & Hall, T. S. Lutterloh, Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, John Waddill, Jr., C. J. & R. McOrrell, Joseph Baker, and R. McRae, of this place; and for John D. Toomer, J. Swann, F. J. Swann, W. C. Emmett, and M. Q. Waddell, of the interior.

Also, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, E. Fuller, C. T. Haigh, H. & E. J. Lilly, Jones & Dunn, E. J. Hale, I. Wetmore, S. J. Hinsdale, P. P. Johnson & Co., J. Waddill & Co., D. A. Ray, G. McNeill, W. McIntyre, R. McRae, Gardner & McKethan, Phœnix Co., and F. T. Ward, of this place; and for J. J. & A. C. Blum, Jenkins & Biles, Cress & Boger, G. W. Brown, J. & W. Murphy, T. C. Millar, Crandal & Pond, and W. T. Horn, of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 3, Steamer Henrietta, with Domestic Goods, Candles, Meal, Shingles, &c. &c.

☞ The River is barely navigable for Steamers.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

*June 7, 1843.* 57tf

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Summer Term in this Institution, will commence on Monday next, June 12th.

*June 6, 1843.*

☞ The next Session of Floral College will commence the first Monday in July, under the management of the Rev. J. R. McIntosh and Lady.

Rates of Tuition are as follows—for Session of five months:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spelling, Reading, and Writing, | $6 00 |
| The above, with English Grammar, History, Arithmetic, and Geography, | 10 00 |
| The above, with the highest branches of Science, Mathematics, and Latin and Greek Languages, (if desired,) | 12 00 |
| EXTRA. | |
| Music on the Piano, | $16 00 |
| Use of the Piano, | 2 00 |
| Painting and Drawing, | 5 00 |
| Needle Work, | 2 50 |
| French, | 5 00 |

Boarding, Washing and Bedding, can be had at the Steward's House at $7 50 a month. The same, including Lights and Fuel, can also be had at $7 a month with other persons who keep Boarding Houses at the place, viz: Mr. M. D. Murphy, Maj. Alex. Watson, and Mrs McQueen.

*June 6, 1843.* 57tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime RIO COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
*June 5, 1843.* 57tf

SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer, or for the whole year. Terms $50 a year, or $12 a month for the Summer months. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.
*May 23, 1843.* 55tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

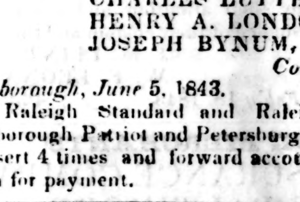
THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to contract for the building of a *fire proof* Court House in the town of Pittsborough, in Chatham County, will receive Sealed Proposals until the 10th day of July next.

All persons making proposals will accompany their bids with a plan and specification. The Commissioners having agreed on no particular one except that the building is to be about 65 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 6 Offices below and a Court Room and 2 Jury rooms above. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, which are to be of the best quality, and the whole Job to be completed in an architectural and workmanlike manner. The foundation will be of Stone, and the balance of the Building of Brick. Payments will be made as the work progresses. Bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contract.

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
ISAIAH BURNETT,
CHARLES LUTTERLOH,
HENRY A. LONDON,
JOSEPH BYNUM,
*Commissioners.*

*Pittsborough, June 5, 1843.* 57tf

The Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot and Petersburg Intelligencer will insert 4 times and forward accounts to H. A. London for payment.



RALEIGH AND GASTON
RAIL ROAD.

FARE REDUCED.

ON and after the 1st day of June, the fare for Passengers on this Road will be reduced to an average of 4½ cents per mile, or $4 from Raleigh to Gaston.

A reduction of the Stage fare South, from Raleigh to Columbia, will also be made in a proportion corresponding with the above rates. Travellers from the North, destined to any point in the Middle or Western section of North Carolina, the upper part of South Carolina, or the Eastern portion of Tennessee, will find the route by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road the most expeditious and comfortable. Excellent Stage and Hack lines run South and West from Raleigh, and also in various other directions from the principal Depots on the Road.

☞ Persons from the North, wishing to travel this route, should be careful to take the Greensville Train at the Junction near Belfield, Va.

*R. & G. Rail Road Office, May 26, 1843.* 57-6t

State of North Carolina, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, Allen D. Cameron, who being duly sworn, deposeth and sayeth, that on or about the 18th of the present month, (May,) he lost the following Notes, on which Judgments were had, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Colin Cameron's Note for | $178 01 |
| Thomas Munroe's Note for | 139 96 |
| William D. Cameron's Note for | 105 50 |
| Colin Cameron's Note for | 46 42 |
| William D. Cameron's Note for | 24 23 |
| Samuel Cameron's Note for | 75 60 |

ALLEN D. CAMERON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, May 30, 1843.
THO. N. CAMERON, J. P.

☞ The Subscriber hereby gives notice, that the above described Notes are lost, and he cautions the public against trading for them.—The makers of the respective Notes are also notified not to pay them to any other person, or to his order.

Signed, ALLEN D. CAMERON.
*May 30, 1843.* 57-2w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife ANNA JANE has deserted my bed and board, and forfeited all claims to my care and protection, I do therefore hereby warn all persons not to trust her, or furnish her with any thing on my account, as I am resolved to pay no debt of her contracting after this date.
S. SWINDALL.
*Bladen County, June 3, 1843.* 57-1wpd

** The North Carolinian, Wilmington Chronicle, and Messenger, will publish once, and forward account to the Subscriber. S. S.

## FOR SALE.

**1000** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
*October* 20, 1841. 72tf

## COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
*November* 14, 1842. 28-tf



## ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the late Bank. E. S.

## FOR SALE.

**20** CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
*December* 27, 1842. 34-tf

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
*July* 11, 1842. 10tf

## PEARL STREET HOUSE,

**NO. 88 PEARL STREET.**

**Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.**

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
*New York, Feb'y* 18, 1843. 42-6m

## THE MERCHANTS'
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
*September* 26, 1842. 21tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

### GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

**500** SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large,)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
*Fayetteville, Sept.* 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

*Encourage Home Manufactures.*



## GARDNER & McKETHAN,
## CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
*May* 16, 1843. 54tf

## POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
*March* 21, 1843. 46-tf

## FOR SALE.

**50** KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
*January* 11, 1843. 36tf

## Received per Fayetteville,

**60** BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
*On the River,*
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*March* 3, 1843. 45tf

## French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
*April* 5, 1843. 48-tf

## IMPORTED
## FLATTERER,

*(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)*



THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.
*Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y* 17, 1843. 42tf

## OWEN HOUSTON,

*Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,**

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.
*September* 4, 1841. 66tf

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
*July* 24, 1841. 60-tf.

## State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D.* 1843.

Eliza McIver vs. David W. McIver.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

63] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

## OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Students connected with this Institution will take place on Thursday 8th June. Select orations will be delivered by the Students at night, after the close of the Examination. Parents, guardians, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

The Exercises of the School will be restimed on Monday 26th June. The Academy will remain under the charge of the same Instructers. The course of Studies is preparatory to the University of North Carolina. French and Spanish are taught without extra charge. The patronage of this Institution has been steadily increasing since it was placed under the control of the present Instructers, and the Trustees feel fully warranted in saying, from the unwearied assiduity manifested by the Teachers, and the thorough and systematic course of instruction pursued, that it presents advantages equal to any similar institution in the State.

Tuition in the Classical Department, $15 per Session. Board $8 per month.

By order, J. HILLIARD, Sec'y.
*Oxford, May* 18, 1843. 55-4w

## Notice to Journeymen Hatters.

**20** GOOD JOURNEYMEN at the above Business, will find constant employ and liberal wages at the Domestic Hat Manufactory, Camak, Warren County, Georgia. Apply to

E. A. CRANDALL.
*May* 16, 1843. 55-4w

## HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL, PRINCIPALS.

THE Fall Session will commence on Monday the 3d of July, and close on the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough English education are taught, together with the Latin and French languages. More attention paid to the solid than to the ornamental branches, though the latter are not neglected.

We have in our own family places for four or five more boarders, and as our number is limited, it is desirable that those who wish their children placed under our immediate attention should make *early* application.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families at $10 per month, including all expenses.

TERMS—PER SESSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Board and Tuition, | $67 50 |
| Tuition alone, | 17 50 |
| Music, | 25 00 |
| Use of Piano for practice, | 5 00 |
| French or Latin, | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |

*Referees.*—John Witherspoon, D. D., Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, Esq., Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsborough; Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh; Rev. D. Stratton, Alfred Hatch, Robert Primrose, Newbern; Rev. Thomas Owen, Wilmington; Rev. A. Wilson, D. D., Rev. John A. Gretter, Greensborough.
*May* 17, 1843. 55-4w

## Just Received and for Sale,

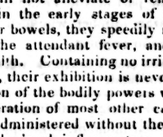
**40** HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
*February* 2, 1843. 40tf

## JUST RECEIVED,

**25** BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
*Dec.* 27, 1842. 34-tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
## FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
*February* 10, 1842. 44-tf

## State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,* 1843.

Louisa Louden vs. James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

## PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

### Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

### Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

### Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

## A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
*March* 28, 1843. 47tf

## Reduction in the Price of Type.

JOHN T. WHITE, Type Founder, No. 45 Gold street, New York, third door from Fulton street, has on hand an unrivalled assortment of Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal and cast from original matrices. The reputation of this Foundry is well known throughout the country, and he is determined to sell at the following

REDUCED PRICES!

| | |
|---|---|
| Pica | 32 cts. per lb. |
| Small Pica | 34 do |
| Long Primer | 36 do |
| Burgeois | 40 do |
| Brevier | 46 do |
| Minion | 54 do |
| Nonpareil | 66 do |
| Agate | 86 do |
| Pearl | 120 do |

For approved paper at six months, or at 7 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other materials furnished at the lowest prices.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of July 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundry, will be entitled to pay ment of their bill on buying three times the amount of it.
*April* 17, 1843. 53-3w

## NEW GOODS,

***At Prices to suit the Times.***

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

***Groceries and Hardware,***

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

### DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

***Also,***

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.
*Fayetteville, Oct.* 10, 1842. 23tf

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3 4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
*March* 15, 1843. 46tf

## DRUGS, MEDICINES,
## Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.



THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
*March* 18, 1843. 47tf

## JAMES SUNDY,
## Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47tf

## NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
*Fayetteville, Feb'y* 6, 1843. 40tf

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1843.

Davidson Brooks and Kezish his wife, *vs.* William Crittenden and Patsey his wife, Hedley Polk, Esthet Polk, Mary Polk, William Polk and Shelley Polk, heirs at law of Shelley Polk, dec'd. Martha Coburn, Mary Coburn, and Shelley Coburn, heirs at law of Francis Coburn and Dicy his wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 54-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1843.

John A. McRae *vs.* John May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John May, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D.* 1843.

Daniel McLean *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1843.

Elias Sinclair *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Town Lot and Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1843.

James Plunkett *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1843.

The Executors of John Beard *vs.* William Burnett.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Burnett, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Defendant's interest in Shop and Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

## For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
*January* 31, 1843. 39tf

## NEW GOODS.

## WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

### DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
*Fayetteville, May* 10, 1843. 53-6m

## STEVENS'S NEW WORK.

INCIDENTS of Travel in Yucatan, illustrated by 120 splendid Engravings, 2 vols. price $5.

E. J. HALE.

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,
### GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
*April* 14, 1843. 50tf

## SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

### DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
*Fayetteville, April* 22, 1843. 51tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
*January* 10, 1843. 36tf

## $50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of the above named Slave.

R. YELDELL.
*November* 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

## F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

***Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.***

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
*January* 28, 1843. 39-1Y

## MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1842. 5tf

**50** CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
*March* 22, 1843. 46-tf

## McCALLUM & CLARK,
## TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For making corded or bound Coat, | $10 00 |
| plain ditto, | 8 00 |
| Pantaloons, plain, | 1 50 |
| Vest, plain, | 1 50 |

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
*Fayetteville, Dec.* 31, 1842. 39tf

## A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
*Decem.ber* 31, 1842. 39tf